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HABANA, CUBA, *March 13, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the number of deaths from smallpox during the past week has been one-third less than in the previous one. It is claimed, and doubtless with reason, that very much has been done for over a month past in the way of vaccination and revaccination. A small number of deaths from yellow fever continues to be reported among Spanish soldiers in the military hospitals.

Mortuary report: During the week ended March 11 there were 294 deaths in this city, 10 of which were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 30 new cases; 83 were caused by smallpox, with 800 new cases approximately; 5 were caused by enteric fever, 3 by pernicious fever, 2 by diphtheria, 12 by dysentery, 19 by enteritis, 4 by pneumonia, and 16 by tuberculosis. The 10 deaths during the week from yellow fever occurred among Spanish soldiers in the military hospitals, and 2 of the deaths from smallpox. All the remaining 81 deaths from smallpox were among civilians. The weather is beautiful and dry, but rather warm.

Very respectfully,

D. M. BURGESS,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *March 6, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that 60 deaths have been reported this week, of which 1 was from yellow fever, 12 from tuberculosis, 7 from remittent fever, 5 from pernicious fever, 24 from enteritis; the rest from common diseases. As I informed you before, we have no regular troops stationed here at present, all garrison duty being performed by native soldiers (volunteers), and that accounts for the lack of yellow-fever patients. Diarrhea is the prevailing disease at present and is owing to the want of water, the supply being inadequate to the wants of the population, as it is dealt by turn to the different districts into which the town is divided. Tuberculosis is also causing many deaths among the poorer classes. Anemia reigns supreme from the want of proper food. Beef is 30 and 40 cents a pound, beefsteak 60 and 75 cents, vegetables very scarce, and imported red beans and rice are the only available food for the general public.

Respectfully,

H. S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

FRANCE.

Quarantine measures against plague.

FRENCH EMBASSY, *Washington, March 11, 1897.*

In connection with my communication of February 26 last, I have the honor to advise you of the new measures that have just been adopted by the Government of the Republic with a view to preventing the diffusion of the plague germs by the importation into France of objects shipped from countries already invaded by the scourge.

By a decree of February 9 the entry by the ports of the Mediterranean of merchandise coming directly or indirectly from an infected port is strictly prohibited. The merchandise, the admission of which into France is not prohibited by the decree of January 19 (mentioned in my last note), shall be allowed entry in the ports of the Atlantic Ocean and of the British Channel after having been submitted to disinfection.

According to the provisions of article 2 of the same decree passengers coming from ports known to be infected are not allowed to enter France except by Panillac, St. Nazaire, Havre, and Dunkirk; they shall undergo examination for a period of eight days in the first two ports and four days in the two other; their baggage will also be disinfected.

Accept, etc.,

PATENOTRE.

HON. SECRETARY OF STATE.

INDIA.

Plague in Bombay—Remarks on the official summary of deaths and births in the city of Bombay for the week ended February 9, 1897.

BOMBAY, February 12, 1897.

SIR: The total number of deaths reported has increased from 1,645 for the previous week to 1,911 this week, and the population has been further reduced in consequence of the exodus which still continues. Business of all kinds has gone from bad to worse, and the situation is very serious in all its aspects.

Population according to census of 1891	821, 764
Present population, for the purpose of this report, estimated at one-half the above	410, 882
Total number of deaths reported for the week	1, 911
Total number of deaths for corresponding week last year	514
Mean of the corresponding week previous five years	540
Allowing that one-half the population has left the city, the proportionate number of deaths based on the mean of the previous five years would be....	270
Number of deaths last week that may be attributed to plague	1, 641
Average per day from plague	234
Number of deaths from plague officially reported for week	745
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Average per day	107
Probable average number of deaths per day from plague reported as having died of other diseases	127
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Total per day	234
Officially reported death rate for last week per 1,000	119. 65
Officially reported death rate for corresponding week last year	30. 94
Mean number of deaths reported for corresponding week previous five years...	32. 65
Actual death rate per 1,000 last week, based on one-half population as per last census	239. 30
Number of births reported last week	98
Number of births reported for corresponding week last year	266
Mean number of births reported for corresponding week previous five years...	294

S. COMFORT,
United States Consul.

JAPAN.

Smallpox at Hiogo and Osaka.

HIOGO, JAPAN, January 21, 1897.

SIR: Confirming my dispatch No. 86, dated November 21, 1896, advising the Department of State of the prevalence of smallpox at Hiogo (Kobe) in epidemic form, I sincerely regret having to advise the Department of State that since the day of the dating of the dispatch above referred to the number of cases reported to me by the sanitary authorities of the prefecture as having been treated in the city of Hiogo (Kobe) are 870, of which 465 proved fatal. The number of cases reported in